CLOSED SHELF

The People's Korea

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U.S. "Industrial Inspection Group" Makes Inroads Into S.Korea to Intensify Plunder

A "U.S. Industrial Inspection Group," headed by General Van Fleet, arrived at Seoul on May 11, according to a recent Radio Seoul broadcast. The inspection group consisted of managers and technicians of 21 steel, oil-refining, chemical, synthetic fibre, mining and power companies.

Why did so many U.S. monopoly capitalists and technicians fly to South Korea? Needless to say, they visited South Korea in order to intensify further their plunder in South Korea and to bolster up the tottering U.S. imperialist colonial rule there.

According to the report, the aim of the "inspection group" was to help the military-fascist clique in promoting investment projects under the so-called "Five-Year Plan." The "Five-Year Plan," however, is only part of the U.S. imperialists' aggressive and predatory economic policy in South Korea.

As a U.S. official engaged in economic "aid" to South Korea admitted, the present U.S. economic policy in South Korea is aimed at forcing the South Korean puppets to pay a larger part of cost for maintaining their armed forces and at strengthening the aggressive U.S. military forces there.

When Pak Chung Hi visited Washington last November, the U.S. administration reportedly instructed him to appropriate to tertiary industries 44.7-50 per cent of the total investments planned under the "Five-Year Plan." This report proves with increased clarity the military character of the so-called "Five-Year Plan."

Against such a background, the "industrial inspection group," headed by a warmaniac, visited South Korea.

It is not so difficult for us to predict what harmful influences will be exerted on the South Korean economy by the visit to South Korea of the representatives of the big U.S. concerns, such as the "Continental Mining Company," affiliated with the Morgan interests, and Westinghouse affiliated with the Meron interests.

As is well known, the "Continental Mining Company" monopolized in 1957 the right to sell abroad tungsten produced in South Korea, and by the end of 1958, purchased over 10,000 tons of tungsten at a price far lower than the world market levels. The Westinghouse was making frantic efforts in 1960 to acquire the right to invest in the construction of a thermal-power station.

The recent intrigues of the U.S. imperialiss, as will be clear from the visit of the "industrial inspection group," are designed, on the one hand, to slash their aid to South Korea and promote monopoly capital's inroads into the country for the purpose of improving the international payment position of the U.S., and, on the other, to consolidate further its military positions in South Korea.

It is by no means accidental, in this connection, that the U.S. "Universal Oil Products Company" concluded on April 2 a contract with South Korean oil companies on the "preliminary prospecting and technical aid to the Ulsan area oil refinery," and that the visiting "U.S. Inspection Group" is reportedly examining the "Ulsan Industrial Centre Plan."

Resolutely opposing the intensified infiltration of U.S. and other foreign monopolies with the Pak Chung Hi clique as their guide, we, Korean people, will further strengthen the anti-American, national salvation struggle, until the U.S. imperialists are driven out of South Korea and our country is peacefully unified.

U.S. Violation of Korean Armistice Agreement Protested

–244th Meeting of Secretaries of Military Armistice Commission Held–

KAESONG, May 8 (KCNA)– The Secretary of the Korean-Chinese side stated at the meeting that the U.S. side committed on April 26 and May 2, 1962, the provocative acts of sending a naval vessel to the coastal sea of our side in violation of paragraph 15 of the armistice agreement.

The Secretary of the Korean-Chinese side further noted that from March 11 to April 29, 1962, the U.S. side committed 78 violations of the armistice agreement and agreed provisions.

Our side strongly demanded the U.S. side severely punish in accordance with sub-paragraph 13-E of the armistice agreement all its personnel engaged in provocative acts against our side and take responsible measures lest similar provocative acts should occur again.

Korean Party and Gov't Leaders Cable Czechoslovak Leaders

—On Occasion of 17th Anniv. of Liberation of Czechoslovakia—

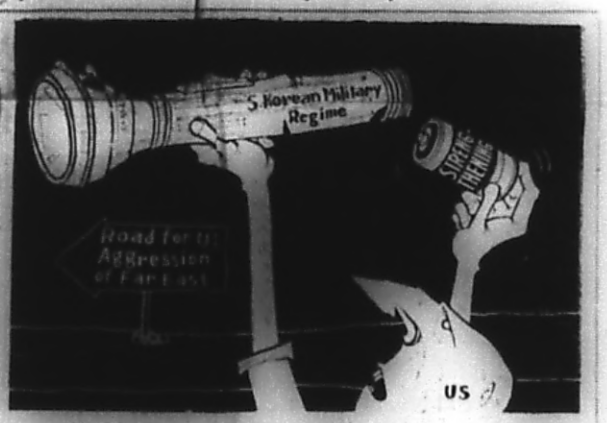
PYONGYANG, May 8 (KCNA)–On the occasion of the 17th anniversary of the Liberation of Czechoslovakia, Kim Il Sung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party and Premier of the DPRK Cabinet, and Choi Yong Kun, President of the Presidium of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly, jointly sent on April 8 a telegram of greetings to Antonin Novotny, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and President of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, and Viliam Siroky, Prime Minister of the Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

Extending warm felicitations and greetings to the Czechoslovak leaders and people, the telegram says:

"Today the entire Czechoslovak working people, rallied closer around the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, are displaying creative zeal for successfully carrying out the Third Five-Year National Economic Plan for the completion of the socialist construction.

"The Korean people express satisfaction over the fact that the relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation formed between the peoples of our two countries on the principles of proletarian internationalism are consolidating and developing as the days go by in the common struggle for the ultimate victory of the cause of socialism and peace against the aggressive policy of the imperialists.

"We wholeheartedly wish you and the brotherly Czechoslovak people fresh success in the struggle for the completion of the socialist construction of the country, the security of Europe and a durable world peace."



If this does not light.....
(U.S. Industrial Inspection Group) —Che Jun—

Results in Struggle to Scale Six Heights in April

AGRICULTURE

Young rice plants have been headed in all the rice fields throughout the country, and seedlings are well grown. Agricultural cooperatives have started to transplant rice seedlings. Rice-transplantation has been so far completed on some 300 chungbo of the rice fields.

Corn planting is almost over. By the end of April, sowing has been finished on some one million chungbo of dry fields.

Before seeding started, agricultural chemicals and bacterial fertilizer were supplied in large quantities to the agricultural cooperatives. By this alone, a 5-10 per cent increase is expected in this year's grain output.

According to the Ministry of Agriculture, the sprouting rate of planted seeds is close to 100 per cent.

Some cooperatives have already started removing weeds. Last month, 21 farm machine stations were set up throughout the country, with the result that mechanization of farm work has been markedly promoted.

This year, irrigated acreage is expected to increase by 73,000 chungbo, compared with last year.

TEXTILE

Encouraging results were also gained in the struggle to turn out 250 million metres of textiles.

In April, large-scale spinning and weaving factories in major cities produced a total of 11,370,000 metres of textiles more than in the comparable month of last year.

Silk fabrics production during April surpassed the target by 2.5 per cent, the production of underwears by 1.1 per cent and that of hosiery by 1.8 per cent.

A marked increase was recorded in the production of high-quality textiles and summer wear cloths; the output of thrown textiles rose by 77 per cent, compared with the corresponding month of last year. The production of carpets jumped by 45 and that of flax fabrics by 3.2 per cent.

MARINE PRODUCTS

Reports of big catches are arriving from the fishing parts. The average daily catch of fish for April grew by 170 tons over March and by 300 tons over February; and the daily hauls of fish per fisherman by 12-22 per cent over the previous month.

HOUSING CONSTRUCTION

Last month was marked by mass moving to new houses.

Housing construction workers in Pyongyang, Hamheung, Chongjin, Nampo and Shinuiju started building 1,819 units of housing during last month. Especially those in Pyongyang started by mid-April to build houses, accounting for 48 per cent of their yearly target.

Meanwhile, "rural construction brigades," which had completed basically by late March preparations for their work, began constructing modern houses for 6,000 families during April. About 770 of them have already moved into new houses.

Cement and block are being sufficiently supplied to the construction sites. Total cement production last month rose by 46,000 tons over January.

STEEL

Last April in their struggle to scale the height of 1.2 million tons of steel, our metallurgical enterprises increased the production of pig iron by 20 per cent and that of rolled steel products by more than 4 per cent as against the monthly average of the first quarter of this year. More than 50 kinds and standards of rolled steel products were newly turned out last month.

COAL

Last month the North Korean miners also scored a great success in their struggle to occupy the height of 15 million tons of coal. Last month's coal output increased by 8 per cent as against the corresponding month of last year. Anju, Ryongdeung, Shinchang and other large mines registered a record output last month, increasing the combined coal production by more than 55,000 tons as against that in the comparable month of last year.

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Our machine-building, electric and chemical industries and transportation and communications positively supported the struggle to occupy the six heights, by successfully fulfilling their target figures set for last month.

In April, various factories and enterprises under the Commission of Heavy Industry turned out various machines and accessories 30 per cent more than they did in April of last year.

Last month our chemical factories increased the production of chemical fertilizer by more than 13,000 tons as compared with that in April of last year. The output of vinyl chloride more than doubled that in the corresponding month of last year. Last month also witnessed an increased production of vinalon.

Last month's power production registered an increase of over 50 million kwh as against that in the same month of last year.

Last month's carloadings increased by more than 150,000 tons as compared with the monthly average of the first quarter of this year.

Factory for Anthracite Gasification Completed

HAMHEUNG, May 8 (KCNA) –The construction of an intermediary experimental factory for gasification of anthracite has been completed. The factory with an hourly capacity of 2,000 cubic metres has been erected in the compound of the Heungnam Fertilizer Factory.

The Chullima (flying-horse) Collective of the Gasification Laboratory of the Central Fuel Institute of the Academy of Sciences had succeeded in the research for gasifying anthracite which is abundant in our country. The intermediary experimental factory is based on this success.

On the basis of the experience in operating the experimental factory, big-scale factories will be constructed and anthracite gas will be widely used in the national economy and people's living.

The factory was built with our own technique and materials. All the installations including the gas generator, the revolving drying oven, the raw material processing system and the compressor room are mechanized and automated.

A test operation of some machines including the gas generator is successfully ensured by the workers, technicians and scientists of the factory which has been completed in a little more than six months.

Synthetic Rubber Made From Coal

PYONGYANG, May 11(KCNA) –Assistant Professor Kim Jai Kil of the Chemical Research Institute of the Kim Il Sung University has succeded in obtaining isoprene synthetic rubber from coal.

Some time ago, he produced automobile tires of high quality with isoprene synthetic rubber made of limestone.

Both coal and limestone are abundant in our country. But he realized that the production of isoprene rubber from coal is better than from limestone.

If synthetic rubber is to be made out of limestone, carbide must be produced first and this necesitates a huge amount of electricity consumption. And the organic chemical industry including vinalon production depends mainly on limestone.

Therefore, he hit upon the idea of the basing of the production of synthetic rubber on coal is more advantageous for its future development of a self-supporting industrial system.

The results of trial production in the laboratory proved that the production of synthetic rubber from coal saves an enormous amount of electricity and cuts away five or six processes and that the product is much more durable than natural rubber.

Soviet-Korean Plan for Cultural and Scientific Cooperation Signed

MOSCOW, May 8 (TASS) – Talks were held in Moscow recently in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding for signing the 1962 plan for cultural and scientific cooperation between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, according to information from the USSR capital.

In the course of the talks, the two sides summed up the successful fulfilment of the 1961 plan for cultural and scientific cooperation and drew up the 1962 plan for further expanding the cultural relations and strengthening the fraternal friendship, unity and solidarity between the Korean and Soviet peoples.

The plan envisages mutual exchange of the song and dance ensembles of the Korean and Soviet armies, cooperation in the domains of science, education, public health, rural economy and radio and television, meetings and friendship matches between sportsmen, and other work.

The plan was signed on behalf of the Korean side by Li Song Woon, Korean Ambassador to the Soviet Union, and on behalf of the Soviet side by S. Lomanovsky, Chairman of the State Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries Under the USSR Council of Ministers.

Rice Transplanting in High Tide

PYONGYANG, May 11 (KCNA)–Rice transplanting is progressing in full scale in the fields of North Korea.

Thousands of tractors are keeping tillage and harrowing far ahead of transplanting and the rural labour force is concentrated on rice transplanting.

The peasants raised enough cold-frame rice seedlings to transplant in 50 per cent of the paddy fields plus sufficient dry-bed and intermediary seedlings.

Twice as many seedlings as those the same time of last year had been transplanted in South Whanghai Province, one of the rice bowls, by May 8.

The agricultural cooperatives in South Pyungan Province, another rice producing area on the western coast, are assigning 70 per cent of labour force to rice transplanting and a high-pitched emulation is being carried out.

Transplanting will be wound up in the main by the end of May.

Six Heights to be Scaled in 1962

To occupy the six heights– this plan was worked out by the Korean Workers' Party and the Government of the Republic as this years' basic economic task on the basis of the main direction of markedly raising the people's living standards during the first three years of the Seven-Year Plan.

Of these six heights, the height of 250 million metres of fabrics is aimed at successfully solving the question of the people's clothing.

As is well known, before the Liberation our light industry was one of the most backward branches of our economy.

During the Five-Year Plan period which started in 1957 following the Three-Year Plan for Post-war Rehabilitation, the Party and the Government concentrated efforts on the construction of large light industrial factories, while constructing and expanding the existing ones.

As a result, the textile industry which had less than 4,000 spindles in the pre-liberation era, has now been developed so much that it has more than 10 large-scale textile mills, including Pyongyang Textile Factory with 100,000 spindles.

If we examine this rapid advance of the textile industry in terms of production figures, the output of textiles in 1960 totaled 190 million metres, representing a 3.5-fold advance over 19 57, 15 times larger than the 19 49 figure.

The 1960 production is also 138 times larger than the pre-liberation 1944 production.

It is expected the country's textile production will increase from 190 million metres to 500 million metres (some 2.6 times) during the Seven-Year Plan.

This means the per capita textile consumption will be upped from 19 to 50 metres during the same period. The question of raising the level of clothing during the Seven-Year Plan is not confined to that of increasing textile production, but includes the improvement of the qualities produced.

Height of 250 Million Meters of Textile

A most important task for achieving this purpose is to increase the proportion of high quality finer yarn fabrics to the total textile production.

Various measures to improve textile quality, such as resin-processing, water proof treatment and fluorescent bleaching, are now being taken.

On the basis of the past performances and new measures taken, this years' target is set at 250 million metres, or an amount sufficient to increase the average per capita textile consumption to 25 metres.

The KWP and the Government have taken a series of clear-cut measures to accomplish the target. These measures are aimed at improving further the technical equipment of textile factories and at increasing the number of spindles and textile output in local industries.

The number of spindles will be increased from 250,000 to over 450,000 this year. The Second Pyongyang Textile Works equipped with 100,000 spindles, Wonsan Textile Works and Hesan Flax Mills are to be completed by the end of this year.

In addition, a series of effective measures are being taken to secure raw materials for the textile industry: The supply of raw materials is the most important question to be solved for rapidly developing the textile industry in our country*.

*(In countries, like ours, where cotton-growing is not suited and is therefore limited, it is neccessary to seek the supply of materials source in man-made fibers.)

The Korean Workers' Party and the Government are following the policy of encouraging, on the one hand, cultivation of flax and cotton; sericulture, wool-growing and rabbit-breeding as a nationwide movement, and, on the other hand, of establishing firmly and expanding further the chemical fibre base in the chemical industry.

Korea is largely blessed with abundant natural resources, which is favourable for rapidly developing her chemical fibre industry.

She is fitted for producing various kinds of synthetic fibre, not to speak of vinalon, because of her richness in anthracite, lime and power, which are essential for carbide production, and in power and salt required for producing caustic soda.

As is known, Feb. 8 Vinalon Factory in Hamheung, the first-rate in the world with an annual production capacity of 20,000 tons, started operation last year, and a plan is now under way to construct artificial fibre manufacturing factories in the Chongjin and Shinuiju districts.

Furthermore, steps will be taken sooner or later to improve the quality of textile products in order to meet the demand of people for higher quality goods by increasing facilities for spinning finer yarns of over 100 counts.

Countless attractive and well-fitting clothes will be supplied to the people, now that greater attention is being paid to producing superior cloths, including suitings and overcoatings.

At the same time, efforts are being made to turn out superior winterwear cloths, children's and ladies' dresses.

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Output Figures of Major Textile Aricles

Kinds	outputs
Underwear	150 % } as against the figure
Socks and stockings	160 % } of 100 % for 1961
Sweaters	3,000,000 pieces
Special winter hats	2,000,000 pieces

The workers of the Chongjin Fibre Mill are achieving fresh successes in scaling the height of 250 million metres of fabrics.

Despicable Farce of Two Puppets

—Phoumi Nosavan and Pak Chung Hi Meet in Seoul—

A "goodwill mission" led by Phoumi Nosavan battered by the sledge-hammer of the Laotian people crept into South Korea on May 2.

Pak Chung Hi received this beggars group courteously and encouraged them, palavering that he understood Laos better than anyone else and he was glad to meet them as if they were his kinsfolks, and pinned "memorial badges" on them.

"Moved" by this pompous "hospitality" of the military riff-raffs, Phoumi Nosavan flattered the Pak Chung Hi hordes, saying that he would learn from their "anti-communist spirit" and requested "aid" for tiding over the "Laotain crisis."

Quite understandable is such disgusting farce of the U.S. cat's-paws who are barely subsisting by clinging to the sleeves of their masters and have no safe place to squat in face of the people. But miserable indeed is the situation of Nosavan who requests "aid" even of Pak Chung Hi, boss of the South Korean military hooligans, who knows nothing but the wielding of sword and whose fate is like a candle flickering in the wind.

It is a sidesplitting joke for Nosavan to pretend to have any "complaint" against his U.S. masters, saying that U.S. "aid" to Laos was suspended because he rejected the U.S. order to accept the formation of a coalition government in Laos.

Everyone knows that this puppet who cannot move even his finger without the bidding of his masters can go in no way against the will of the masters. Through this puppet show, the U.S. imperialists attempt to make it appear as if they wanted the formation of a coalition government in Laos and exerted "pressure" upon the Phoumi Nosavan clique to join in its formation. In this way the U.S. imperialists pursue the aim of covering up their crime of intensifying the civil war in Laos and wrecking the formation of a national unit government in Laos. Pitiable is the position of those who are made puppets on stage, and so is the backstage manager who resorts to such nasty trick.

Korean Employees at U.S. Base Win Higher Wages

According to a Hapdong Tongshin report, Korean employees at a U.S. military base, who had been striking for higher wages, carried through their demands partially.

The report said 600 Korean employees at a U.S. military fueling station in Inchon concluded a "collective agreement" incorporating a 1 per cent wage increase, with the contractors for the U.S. military.

At the same time they succeeded in forcing contractors to meet the workers' demands for a retiring allowance system, annual, monthly and women's holidays and overtime payment.

Though Korean employees at U.S. military bases and services are forced to work like beasts of burden for long hours a day, their wages are lower than half the wages paid to Japanese employees at U.S. military bases and other establishments in Japan.

Further, U.S. aggressors cut their starvation wages by 17 per cent in May of last year.

Thus, the Korean employees who had been suffering seriously from the increased difficulties of living, rose up against the U.S. military authorities, demanding that wages for "field" workers be raised by 43 per cent and those for clerical employees by 30.2 per cent.

As was already reported, some 18,000 South Korean employees at U.S. military bases have waged a wage hike struggle. Encouraged by the recent victory won by their fellow workers in Inchon, these workers are stepping up their just struggle.

A Yankee Soldier Kills a South Korean "Army" Soldier

SEOUL– An American soldier killed recently a South Korean puppet army soldier and wounded an inhabitant in Seoul, according to a report of South Korean News Agency Dongyang Tongshin.

The culprit was private Howard Gordon of a U.S. signal company stationed in Choonchun, Kangwon Province of South Korea.

He picked a quarrel on May 6 morning with a puppet army soldier of his acquaintance in an inn in Dongja-dong, Central District, Seoul, and stabbed him with a knife. He also critically injured another South Korean who was there, a foreign news dispatch reported.

This atrocity has evoked burning indignation among the South Korean people.

Referring to these atrocities by U.S. imperialism, papers in North Korea said:

The atrocities by the U.S. imperialist aggressive army which has been engrossed in plunder, arson, man-killing and other inhuman crimes from the first day of its occupation of South Korea are becoming more rampant as the days go by.

Even the South Korean press condemned the ever aggravating outrages of the U.S. soldiers as a heinous "encroachment on human rights."

The South Korean people must severely punish the Yankee fiends perpetrating all kinds of bestial acts against their brothers and sisters and drive them out of South Korea to the last one.

South Korea—Nidus of Disease

South Korea is called today the "disease-riddenden" as the South Korean paper Chosun Ilbo put it on February 26, 1962. This is one of the evil upshots of the predatory, aggressive policy of U.S. imperialism against South Korea.

The occupation of South Korea by U.S. imperialism is the cause of the overall economic bankruptcy and unheard-of poverty, and it has turned the southern half of Korea into the "den of disease."

This has been disclosed by data cautiously let out by South Korean papers under the strict news control.

The endemic distomiasis increased to 6 million cases, according to February 2, 1962, issue of Maiil Shinmoon published in Taegu. The number of such cases was one million in 1957. (Chosun Ilbo reported on August 2, 1957).

The number of the people affected by tuberculosis is over 15 million, 70 per cent of the total South Korean population, said Ilil Shinmoon in Seoul, in November, 1961.

2.1 million people out of them are consumptives. They can not have access to medical treatment and 40,000 of them pass away every year.

South Korea has 2.4 million neurosis cases. (South Korean paper Kookje Shinbo, April 12, 1962). Some 200,000 people are suffering from developed neurosis.

There are 150,000 lepers (South Korean paper Sanupkyungje Shinmoon, December 6, 1961) and 479,000 venereal cases.

Over 70 per cent of the South Korean children have contracted polio.

Reporting about the health condition of inhabitants in Jangsoo County, South Cholla Province, Chosun Ilbo said:

The people in Jangsoo County are suffering from more than one disease. Typical ones among them are anaemia caused by food poisoning, chronic gastroenteric disorder, nose disease, consumptives, eye and skin diseases. In spite of this, there is not one hospital. Acute disease under such circumstances mean sure death.

For all this, the U.S. imperialists and South Korean lackeys have not taken any measure. A journalist of the Swedish paper Svenska Bild wrote in his "Impression of South Korea" that if one goes to South Korea with worst foreboding he will find the situation even worse. The government there, he added, does not furnish hospitals with medical equipment or funds for medicines.

Even according to doctored data of the "Ministry of Health and Social Affairs" of the military regime, there are now 700 doctorless sub-counties in South Korea, 350 more than the figures in October, 1960.

The medical organs set up by them to pull the wool over the eyes of the people are in a deplorable state.

Taking the Seoul City-run East Gate Health Clinic as an example, South Korean journal "Sintaiyang" writes that it is an empty warehouse, to enter which one has to pass the back door of the latrine of the East Gate "district office." The clinic is "firmly locked more than not" as it lacks medical instruments and can not pay even personal expenses regularly.

Thus today the South Korean people are left completely defenceless before diseases.

The average span of life of the South Korean people who are suffering from diseases of all kinds on top of chronic hunger and poverty fell from 37 years under the Japanese imperialist rule to 33.

Embraced in Bosom of Fatherland

The 92nd repatriation ship left Niigata Port for Chongjin on April 21, bringing the total repatriated persons since Dec. 14, 1959, to 76,868.

Among the repatriated is Kim Yung Kil, world-famous tenor, who was once chief of the Korean Central Arts Troupe in Japan and an honorable member of the Fujiwara Opera Company. Since coming back home, he has been active as soloist.

In 1961, he was awarded the title of Merited Artist. In early 1962, he won great applause during his performance trip to the Soviet Union, East Europe and Cuba.

Recently, he sent to the People's Korea a letter in which he writes on his happy life in the fatherland.

Kim Yong Gil and his family members talking about their hopeful plans for the future.

Embraced in the bosom of the fatherland, I saw and studied many things which I could not do during the past 30 years of my art activities in Japan.

Particularly impressive to me was the time when I performed in the ensembles, "Seukwang" (Dawn), "Meya Meya" (Oh, hawk!) which were produced in commemoration of the 15th anniversary of the August 15 Liberation. Also unforgefttable is the per formance before the People's Armymen in the area along the demarcation line, which was given in 1961.

I went over to Japan in 1929 to study music, but I was unable, as all our compatriots were, to live in an atmosphere of freedom. I was forced to sing Japanese songs deprived of the right to participate in national art activities.

Almost two years have elapsed since I came back to the fatherland. And I have already given about 400 performances.

The two years is only a part of my stage career. But the applause given to me by my compatriots is always vivid in my mind...

Since I was embraced in the bosom of the fatherland, I have been moved to tears not a few times by the warm attitude of our compatriots– they are as warm as if they were my parents...

Recently, I came back from my performance trip to the Soviet Union and East Europe, where I could deepen friendship with the people of the brotherly countries who most warmly welcomed us.

People in Siberia who came out with bouquets in the cold, 40 C below zero and hugged us. And those in Czechoslovakia, Poland... who always welcomed us with shouts and applause ... I'll remember them as long as I live.

And I am now eagerly looking for the day when I will be able to sing my favorite songs before our South Korean compatriots.

Japanese Monopolies Infiltrate Into South Korea

According to a Jiji Press report in Tokyo, the "Toyota Automobile Company," one of the influential automobile monopolies of Japan, is stepping up the conclusion of a contract with a South Korean private company under the name of "bonded goods processing industry." Earlier, a Japanese electric company concluded a tentative contract with the "Asian Film Company" of South Korea on assembling, processing and exporting radios.

The infiltration of the Japanese monopolies into South Korea is not confined to this.

Toward the close of April, the "Nippon Fishing Nets and Fishing Thread Company" concluded an aggressive contract in the form of "bonded goods processing and trade" with the "Nanyang Fishery Company" of South Korea, and the "Japanese Fuji Electric Company" is scheming to set up a "joint company" with the "Hankook Communication Engineering Company."

The mass intrusion of the Japanese Zaibatsu into South Korea has become more open particularly after the visit of their scouts to South Korea in April, press reports say.

Thus, behind the curtain of the "South Korea-Japan Talks," the Japanese monopolies are stepping up their plots to make inroads into South Korea in an attempt to squeeze out greater profits by conducting such labour-consuming processing of fishing tackle, assembling of radios and spare parts of automobile by use of the cheap labour force of South Korea and at the same time realize their vicious desire to invade South Koreaagain.

Students Denounce the Military Regime's Misdeed to Woman Sea Divers

More than 60 college students in Seoul from Cheju Island expressed on May 3 their indignation over the military regime's misdeed to women sea divers, according to a report of the South Korean paper Kookje Shinbo.

In a petition to the military clique, they pointed to the fact women sea divers were shown almost naked in the "aquarium" at the so-called "industrial exhibition marking the first anniversary of the military revolution."

The students demanded in the petition that the military clique let the women sea divers go home, and immediately stop the show, which constituted a serious violation of their human rights. They asked the military junta, "Why are the women sea divers who are not aquatic animals in the aquarium? Or, are women sea divers a finny tribe?"

The South Korean military regime opened on April 20 the "industrial exhibition" in the Kyungbok Palace in Seoul to conceal their unpatriotic and treacherous acts. At the exhibition site, an "aquarium" was built where the woman sea divers were shown almost naked to the public as a money making enterprise.

A South Korean Woman Offers to Sell Her Body for Her Family

PUSAN, May 10–Kookje Shinbo published in Pusan recently carried a report of a South Korean woman offering to sell her body for her family. When a certain Bai Kyung Ok, a 21 years old married woman, visited her parents' home in Soojung-dong, Pusan, she found her parents' home in a pitiable condition indeed.

Money was needed to relieve the family. She wanted to be hired as a housemaid. But at the mention of some advance money, nobody wanted to hire her. Quite at a loss, now she is wandering about the street looking for a buyer for her body, the paper said.

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Policy of Korean Workers' Party for Peaceful Unification of Country

Owing to the U.S. imperialists' forcible occupation of South Korea and their colonial rule there during the past 17 years since Korea's Liberation from under the yoke of Japanese imperialism in August, 1945, the Korean people have been undergoing the national tragedy of division of the country.

Therefore, it has been the greatest desire of the entire Korean people to accomplish peaceful unification of their fatherland for national prosperity by compelling the U.S. imperialist aggressors to pull out of the southern half of our country.

Consistently upholding the principle that the Korean question should be solved by the Korean people themselves peacefully on a democratic basis, the Korean Workers' Party and the Government of the Republic have been confidently leading the entire people so as to realize the great cause of the nation—peaceful unification of the fatherland.

The Party and the Government, firmly basing themselves on the democratic base established in the northern half of the Republic and rallying around themselves the South Korean patriotic, democratic forces and the North Korean revolutionary forces in the struggle for peaceful unification of the country, have hammered out, at every stage in the development of the Korean revolution, just and concrete ways and means to open up a new phase in the struggle for independent national unification.

Thus, the Korean people who follow the road indicated by the Party and the Government are sure to win final victory in their struggle to realize their national aspiration in the not so distant future.

In order to help our readers understand better the just cause of the Korean people for the country's unification, our paper will publish serially an article entitled the "Policy of Korean Workers' Party for Peaceful Unification of Country" from the next issue in the following order:

1. *The correct policy of the Korean Workers' Party for establishing a democratic base in North Korea as a decisive guarantee for the unification of the fatherland and its wise leadership for its realization.*
2. *The wise leadership of the Party for peaceful unification of the fatherland by strengthening the South Korean patriotic, democratic forces and uniting them with the North Korean revolutionary forces.*
3. *The wise leadership of the Party to open up a new phase in the struggle for independent peaceful unification at every stage in the development of the Korean revolution.*

1. The correct policy of the Korean Workers' Party for establishing a democratic base in North Korea as a decisive guarantee for the unification of the fatherland and its wise leadership for its realization

The Liberation, on August 15, 1945, of the Korean people from Japanese imperialists' relentless colonial rule, which continued for nearly 40 years, opened up a broad prospect for them to build a new, democratic fatherland.

Casting off the yoke of the Japanese imperialist rule, the Korean people embarked on the struggle to turn their country into an invulnerable new state, feeling the most profound emotion and excitement that they had ever experienced.

For the Korean popular masse who started in concert their staunch struggle to create a new history, it was urgently needed to have a leader who was wise and able enough to indicate to them a policy line for their struggle and the methods of carrying it out.

(1) Marshal Kim Il Sung's return to his country as outstanding leader of the Korean people was a new exciting event to all the Korean people, filling with boundless hopes the hearts of the Korean people, who had already been in a vortex of joy as a result of their liberation.

Marshal Kim Il Sung had done everything he could to elaborate the policy line of the Korean Revolution (which was already outlined during the period of anti-Japanese armed struggle), and to develop further the methods needed to realize it, when he set out on a long journey of triumphal return to his native country, on the eve of the final defeat of Japanese imperialism. This was solely for providing the Korean people with a new life, so that their joy and hopes might come into full bloom after their liberation, bidding farewell, once for all, to their past when they were trampled underfoot and subjected to various suppressions.

For many days, even after his arrival in Pyongyang, the Marshal did not have the slightest intention of visiting his birthplace, Mangyungdai, which had been vivid in his memory and now was so close at hand, but devoted himself to studying, analyzing and examining the domestic situation and class relations, and to working out a strategic policy line for bringing the Korean Revolution to final victory.

For this purpose, Marshal Kim Il Sung, without caring about taking any rest, spent almost all days in exchanging views with his comrades and in holding talks with ordinary fellow-countrymen.

The fighting spirit among the masses was high as never before, but the situation immediately after the Liberation was still complex and various difficulties lay ahead in the way of the Korean Revolution.

The enthusiasm of the popular masses to erect a new society, rose like volcanic eruptions, whereas the internal reactionary forces, dismayed at the defeat of Japanese imperialism and overwhelmed by the daily mounting fighting spirit of the masses, were hell-bent on seeking a chance to support their crumbling footholds.

The South Korean situation which was complex at that time, was taking a turn for the worse, largely because of the forcible occupation of the southern part of the country by U.S. imperialism, and there was every indication that the situation would deteriorate further.

Since the very day they set foot on the land, the U.S. imperialists, taking over the position of the Japanese "Governor-General" of Korea, behaved just as the Japanese imperialists had done as colonial rulers. But they camouflaged themselves under the mask of "patrons" of the Korean people. They resorted to all possible means and measures to carry out all kinds of subversive activities, so that they may turn that part of the country into an operation base of the reactionaries by suppressing ruthlessly democratic forces and rallying together desperate reactionary forces around them.

All this was closely related to their aggressive nature as imperialists.

U.S. millionaires who are, as Lenin said, slave-holders in the present-day world, added a new page to a particularly tragic chapter of the blood-stained history of imperialism.

The U.S. imperialists had been watching, for nearly 100 years, for a chance to realize their aggressive aim to invade Korea.

This is clear from the following facts:

1. The entry into Pyongyang of a U.S. pirate ship, the "Sherman," along the river Daidong in 1866.
1. The Incident in which King Namyun's Tomb (the tomb, located in Duksan, North Pyongan Province,) was unearthed in 1868 by a group of U.S. burglars who tried to dig out treasures buried there.
1. The fact that, since 1873, the U.S. had supplied on various occasions the Japanese imperialists with many types of battleships, ammunitions and financial assistance, in order to encourage their aggression against Korea.
1. The "Unyo" Incident of 1876, for which the U.S. was also responsible.
1. The U.S.-Korea Amity and Commerce Treaty" of 1882, which the U.S. forced on the Korean side.
1. Positive support extended after 1905 by the U.S. to Japanese imperialism, in order to assist the latter in occupying Korea by forcible means.

Just as a wolf is a wolf and cannot be turned into a sheep, so the aggressive nature of the imperialists remains unchanged.

When the U.S. imperialists used a vast amount of honeyed words with the aim to persuade the Korean people to wait patiently for their national independence or the development of democracy in their country, it was clear that, speaking all these words, they never intended to give the Korean people what they promised—independence and democracy—but that they were trying to deceive them by such empty promises.

(To be continued)

S.Korean Puppets' Economic "Theories" Serving U.S. Imperialism (2)

(Continued)

The advocates of the "Theory on developing under-developed countries" bring out the "definition" that an "under-developed country indicates a country which lacks natural resources and capital as against over-population." In this respect, they say, South Korea is a "model" of "under-developed countries."

They put out the fabulous sophistry that such "under-developed countries" as South Korea cannot escape forever the fate of an "under-developed country" due to the "vicious circle of poverty."

In order to remove the vicious circle of proverty, they say, it is necessary to intensify the forcible accumulation, through government taxation, that is, plunder, while bringing in foreign capital for the creation of capital, that is, they should remain under the colonial yoke for good.

The "Theory on developing under-developed countries" is a most heinous, aggressive theory of the most reactionary colonialists which serves, in general, for defending "neo-colonialism" of U.S. imperialism and justifying, in particular, its predatory economic policy expressly its "aid," a form of surplus capital of the state monopoly capitalism.

The Pak Chung Hi clique, one of the most faithful running-dogs of U.S. imperialism, taking this "theory" as a "compass," have become more active in backing the U.S. imperialists' aggression and introducing the capital of the Japanese militarists.

The unheard-of poverty and backwardness of South Korea today are not result of South Korea being an "under-developed country," but are direct product of the colonial subjugation policy of U.S. imperialism.

The "Theory on economic growth" is one more new allegation U.S. imperialism and the Pak Chung Hi military fascist ruffians are making of late in South Korea.

This "theory" too, was devised by U.S. imperialism to camouflage its decline in contrast to the leaping growth of socialist economy—the rapid ruin of capitalist economy and the ever deepening general crisis of capitalism—in the struggle between the socialist and capitalist systems.

When socialism is growing day by day in North Korea under the leadership of the Korean Workers' Party and its influence on the South Korean people is increasing with each passing day, U.S. imperialism is feverishly spreading this "theory" with the intention to cover up their lot of ruin and defeat and distort reality.

The U.S. imperialists are ballyhooing through this "theory" that the "economic foundation of capitalism has no contradictions in it and the possibilities for the development of capitalist economy are limitless." They insist that the "speed of economic growth depends upon the rationalization of the management of enterprises and the effective use of technique, upon the ways and means of creating capital and the effective use of capital.

And they say that prosperity will be brought to the South Korean economy if the "corruption and incompetency of the Government" are removed, the "aid is used effectively" and the "method of running modern free enterprise is studied."

Following the aggressive "theory" of U.S. imperialism, the Pak Chung Hi military villains talked about the so-called "clean up of old vices and old evils" and "economic construction." After making public a "Five-Year Economic Development Plan" they claimed that the South Korean economy could be reconstructed.

But it is a foolish idea and a road of ruining the country to construct the economy in reliance upon the imperialist monopoly capital.

As is clear from the above, the economic "theories" the U.S. imperialists are spreading in South Korea are a heinous jargon of bloodsuckers, with no scientific ground nor a trace of conscience.

The prevalence of such despicable and dirty reactionary "theories" in South Korea today is proof of the extremely reactionary and vicious nature of the U.S. imperialists' colonial policy.

THE END

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